## The Athenian Mercury.

Saturdap, December 29 1694.

was there ever any such? Answ. If there been't, the Poets have

been miltaken in Good Company, for almost all forts and ranks of Writers, Historians, Statesmen, Criticks, Fathers, have believed and reported it : Nay some wou'd perswade us the H. Scriptures themselves affert it, which if twere but true, the case were decided. The places they produce are that, 91. Pf. 13. "The righteous shall flourish like a Palm-Tree, in the Greek, as tong, as the Phanix, and again Job 29. 18. I shall dye in my Neft, and multiply my days as [ the fand ] our Vertion, but the Latin here, ut Phanix; as a Phanix. Thus did Tertullian Epiphanius, St. Clement, Origen, and others interpret it, and Beda long after, whose Authority sway'd so much with some learned men among the moderns, that they have also embrac'd and defended the reality of the Bird, as Pamelius, Turrianus and others, and Mr. Patrick Young was fo eager on't that he frankly, professes, if he be miflaken in the thing, he had rather err with so many of the Fathers then be in the right, contrary to their Judgment. Nor do they only affirm this, and describe fuch a Bird; or among prophane Writers, Pliny, and Solinus, but Ariftides, Philostratus, and some think Pluturch too, who mentions, poiviro enepxhor, the Brains of a Phenix, as some translate him. However, Historians affure us, that a Phenix has been affually feen at fuch and fuch times in Egypt, in the Confulfhip of Paulus Fabius and L. Vitellius, which is recorded by Iacitus himfelf. Dion tells us, a Phenix was feen among the prefages of Tiberius his Death (who was more honour'd then Augustus, who had only an Onl to foreshew his) and Aurelius Victor and Suidas fay another was feen in the time of Claudius. Nay we are told that A. U. C. 800, there was one taken, and brought to Rome (they had better luck then the poor Fellow in Heliodorus, who was forc'd to put off his miftress with a Phanicopher instead of a Phanix, or Heliogabalas, who invited his Guefts to a Diffe of Phanixes, but was forcid. to put 'em off with each a thonfand pounds in Gold inflead on't). But yet further, the Emperor of Ethiopia, in his Letters to the Pope, affures him the Phanix was born in his Country (we suppose, Far off, beneath the mountains of the moon) and the Jews have a pretty flory of the same Bird, that all Birds and Beasts belides that, did at Eves perswasion, eat of the forbidden Tree as well as Adam, on which they became mortal, whereas the Phanix not eating, at every thousand years end renews his Leafe of Life, as we should have done if we had not fallen. Nay Ezekiel, a fewish Tragadien who wrote in Greek, the Exodus of the Children of Israel, finds the very Neft of him at Elim in the Wildernefs. Of the Criticks, Cardan and Scaliger agree in this, tho they differ in so many other things, that the modern Navigators have discover'd such a Bird in India, whose description they give us, Cardan especially, distinctly enough, and that the Natives call it Semenda. If there needs more, we can clinch all with Infallibity, for no worse an Author then Cambden tells us that his Holiness Pope Clement the 1st, sent the Feather of a Phenix to the Irish Rebels in Queen Elizabeths time, to encourage 'em in their Rebellion against her. So precious a Relick, that unless he had fent 'em the Archangels Fedther, which Erasmus mentions, he cou'd never have outdone it. And 'twon'd be very uncivil ftill to question the Existence of the Phenix when his Holiness himself has so plainly afferted it, and so Sagacious a Nation believ'd it.

What shall we do then against fuch a Confensus Fere-

Queft. 1. TS there any fuch Bird as the Phænix? Or rum and Nubes Testium, an Army of (more then Irifb) Evidence? Why, if we can but get of the first, we don't value the last, nor are to much concern'd for all that went between. And this we think may be done without any great difficulty, it being certain that the good Fathers were deceived by the Equivocation of the word I benix, which in the Greek ugnities either a Phonix, or a Paim-Iree, they being generally ignorant of the Hebrew, and ready to fraceh at any thing which they thought might prove or illustrate any mystery of the Christian Faith. Now that the word Ding here does certainly fignify a Palm-Irce, not this fancy'd Bird, will be very evident to any who confider either the Context, or the original. In that out of the Pfalms the whole Context clears it; "The Righteous shall doneish as a [Palm-Tree] and shall spread abroad as a Colle in Libanus, such as be planted in the House of the Lord (perhaps referring to the Trees about their Prefencke, or Oratorys) " shall flourish in the Courts of the Hould of our God. Where all the allumon is plainly to Trees, how then comes a Bird to clap in among 'em contrary to the Rule of Comparifons? And again, the word 744mar in the Hebrew clearly rignifys a Palm-tree, as Magezon Ibamar, &c. But no where this fine Bird that's fo much talkt of: Tho Bockart is here very happy in his Conjefture, as well as in a thousand other instances, often purely his own, tho now Pilny helps him, who thinks that Both name and flory of the fabalous Phanix took its original from the Dalm-Tree, forne of which are fo fruitful that if a Branch falls to the ground, it takes root, (like our All-Keys,) and grows into a New Tree, Let us add our fancy too, that the purching up the Roots of the old Palm, may be all that's meant by the Phanix Neft being fir'd by the Sun-beams, unless it flou'd be thought to have a further reference to the New Tyre, riting from the ashes of the old. The other Text is yet plainer, the true rendring being [ I fhall multiply thy days as the Sand, not the Phanix, nor Palm-Tree neither; however the 70 feem to have taken a particular Care that their words thou'd not be interpreted of any fuch fabulous Phenix (a Lierelyphick it feems among the Egyptians) and therefore translate, as sedexos penines, as the Trunk of a Palm-Tree, which is fence; but wee'd fain know what any body can make of the Trunk of a Phenix? These Scriptures therefore doubtless it was which mifled Clemens and the rest, (for they quote 'em,) and these being vindicated to their proper sence, there will not remain much strength in an ulinfive authority, few or none now doubting but that the Good Fathers were fometimes mistaken as well as other men. To which, if we add, that Maximus, a man of as good lence as any of 'em, politively rejects it, and most others only mention it with a dicunt, ferunt, take off this objection. For Pliny, the accounted fabulous enough o' Conscience, yet to do him Justice, he himself speaks as if he did not believe a word of this ftory. " Ferunt, fays he, an omnes nobilem in Arabia Phenicem, nescio an fabulose. " They talk of a Phanix in Arabia, the most noble of any other Bird, but I can't tell whether they lie or no; and he fays of that in Claudius his time; " None doubted but that twas a Flam. And Tacitus owns, many thought no better of that before the Death of Tiberius, and speaks of the whole as an old wives Fable. There might be, we grant, some strange Birds, as well as Beafts, sometimes feen in Africa, and brought from thence, and very probably when they had taken one they knew not what to call, they made a Phanix of him, (as poor Lagarillo was turn'd into a Fift, and the Ragged Cols to a Siwgion)

but fill no fuch thing as the true Phanix is deferib'd, which feems to be the sence of Tactius, when he fays the Egyptian Phanix had. " Nibil ex bis que, vetus memoria firmaret. For Platarchs brains of a Thank, 'tis evident the Translator mistookhis meaning, since it ought to have been turn'd, the fruit of the Falm-tree. As for the boaft of the Ethiopian (we suppose the steysfinian) Emperor, that this strange Lird was bred in his Territories; Philastorgius and Nicophorus were of the fame mind; tho he's generally effeem'd a Native of Arabia; he indeed joyns Ethiopia, and is often confounded with it; but 'tis pity he had not fent one of' em for a Present to his Holineis, to requite him for the many good Relicks the Jeinits and Fryars brought into his Country. For the Jewish Stories, tho they mention the Pizenix in many of their Books, Antient and Modern, their Zokar, their Talmude Writings, Jaline, Midras, Sc. and Kimchi, R. Solomon Farchi, and feveral others of their Topping Authors give us descriptions of his Age and Properties; yet the Reader may chuse whether he'll believe 'cm, any more than all the Wonders of Bekemoth and Levistian, they being of equal credit with their Tragadian, who out of the threescore and twelve Palm-trees which the Israelites found at Elim, makes one Phænix, when he might as well have made as many as they found Trees. For Cardan, and Scaliger, Bothart proves very plainly, that they, as well as their Authors were miftaken, who by the Semenda, Semendal, or Semendar (for to many ways 'tis written) underficed the Phanix, whereas the word is no other than a corruption of Saiamander, bred out of Flames, it we'll believe the Rubbinie and Arabian Writings, who talk much of Salamanders Wool, which he that wears a Coat of, may be fure he shall never be burnt. There remains nothing now to get clear of befides a little Musty Intallibility; The Pope fent a Feather of the Phanix, as a Prefent, therefore intallibly there must be such a Bird, as sure as there's a Condore, or Griffin in Alonomorafia, one of whole smaller Feathers (the biggeft then were if buters) an honest Jesuit, P. Belivar by Name, affures us on his Veracity he had feen and measured, being twenty spaces long, three broad, the Quill three Spans long, and as thick as a Mans Arm. Which flory, if we should not fully believe, any more than that of the Popes Finer Feather, we hope we may, for all that, be ftill good Catholicks; because the Jefuit was no Pope; and for the Pope himfelf, it does not appear that he did pronounce ex Carbedra, qua Pope ; and from the Intallible Chair, that the individual Feather which he fent, did once flick in the Tail of a Phanix, which had he once done, there had been, without dispute, a Final end of this weighty controverly.

Quest. 2. There's in America a fort of Snakes ealld Rattle-snakes; and tis faid, if one of 'em come under a Tree, on which there is a Squirrel, that the Squirel will run up and down the Tree, from one part to another, without Intermissian; and after some time, being, it's believ'd, weary, makes Avery Mournful Noise, and then runs down the body of the tree, on that fide the Snake lies, and runs directly into his Month. I defire the Reason why the Squirrel does not make its escape, but run

thus into the Mouth of its Enemy ?

Anjw. If the Story be true, it feems perform'd by a fact of Fascination, certain Spirits, tis probable, which proceed out of the piercing Eyes of the Snake, fo dazling the poor Squirrel, that he can't escape him, and perhaps too, his Rattle may affright him: Something like what is faid of Kites and Chicken. And bockers tells a ftory, in his De Animab. lib. 2. cap. 24. concerning the Night-Owl, that it has its Name Thirjemith, from a root that fignifies to Frighten, to Stupify; because he adds, this Bud has been made use of by Fowlers, to dazle other little Birds. Aristotle fays, the

proper word for't is Daumilew. And others, That tis like a Wineb, and fujquates those that behold it. All which, perhaps, may be only an extraordinary Fright, at to odd and ftrange appearances; which not only makes Owlsand Squirrels, but fuch Greatures as should be wifer, run directly upon those Dangers they feek to avoid.

Adbertisement.

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